

THE
M E M O I R S
O F

MAJOR-GENERAL MORGAN.

C O N T A I N I N G

A true and faithful RELATION of his
Progress in France and Flanders, with
the Six-Thousand BRITISH FORCES,
in the Years 1657 and 1658, - at the
taking of DUNKIRK, and other
important Places,

Under the COMMAND of
L O C K H A R T of L E E,

Ambassador at the Court of France,

A N D

Governor of DUNKIRK.

G L A S G O W:

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ADVERTISEMENT,

Prefixed to the London EDITION,
published in 1698.

SIR THOMAS MORGAN
drew up the following relation
at a friend's desire, who was un-
willing that posterity should want
an authentic account of the actions
of the six-thousand English, whom
CROMWELL sent to assist the
French against the Spaniards, and
thought the right they did their
country, by their behaviour, might
make some amends for the occasi-
on of their being in that service. It

had been printed in the last reign, if the authority of it had not interposed, because there was not so much said of some †, who were then in the Spanish army, as they expected; and is published now, to let the world see, that more was owing to our countrymen, at the battle of Dunkirk, than either Monsieur BUSSY RABUTIN ‡, or LUDLOW ||, in their Memoirs, do allow. The former, by his manner of expression, seems contented with an opportunity to lessen their merit; and, being in the right wing of the French, while this passed in the left,*

* OF K. JAMES II.

† The duke of York, the earl of Bristol, &c.

‡ Part. II. p. 135.

|| Part II. p. 561.

v

comes under the just reflection, he himself makes a little after §, upon the describers of fights, who are particular in what they did not see; and, whether the latter was misinformed, or swayed by his prejudice*, to those that were engaged to support the new-erected tyranny, is left to the reader to judge. It may not be improper to add, that these papers came to the publisher's hand, from the gentleman, at whose request they were wrote, and to whom Sir THOMAS MORGAN confirmed every paragraph of them, as they were read over, at the time he delivered them to

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§ Part II. p. 139.

* Part II. p. 496.

him: which, besides the unaffected plainness of the stile, may be urged for the credit of the narrative, since **Sir THOMAS** was intitled to so much true reputation, that he had no need to grasp at any that was false.

THE
M E M O I R S
O F

MAJOR-GENERAL,
SIR THOMAS MORGAN.

THE French king, and his eminence the cardinal MAZARINE, came to view the six-thousand English near Charleroy; and ordered major-general MORGAN, with the said six-thousand English, to march and make conjunction with marshal TURENNE's army, who, soon after the con-

junction, beleaguered a town, called St. Venant, on the borders of Flanders. Marshal TURENNE having invested the town on the east-side, and major-general MORGAN, with his six-thousand English, and a brigade of French horse on the west, the army incamped betwixt marshal TURENNE's approaches and major-general MORGAN's; and, being to relieve count SCHOMBERG, out of the approaches of the west-side of the town, major-general MORGAN marched into the approaches, with eight hundred English. The English, at that time, being strangers in approaches, major-general MORGAN instructed the officers and soldiers to take their

places by fifties, that thereby they might relieve the point to carry on the approaches, every hour. In the mean time, whilst we besieged the town, the enemy had beleaguered a town, called Ardres, within five miles of Calais. In the evening, count SCHOMBERG, with six noblemen, came upon the point, to see how major-general MORGAN carried on his approaches; but there happened a little confusion, by the soldiers intermingling themselves in the approaches, so as there was never an intire fifty to be called to the point. Count SCHOMBERG and his noblemen taking notice thereof, major-general MORGAN was much troubled, leaped upon

the point, and called out fifty to take up the spades, pick-axes, and fascines, and follow him : but so it happened, that all in the approaches leaped out after him, the enemy, in the mean time, firing as fast as they could. Major-general MORGAN, conceiving his loss, in bringing them again to their approaches, would be greater, than in carrying them forward, passed over a channel of water, on which there was a bridge and a turn-pike; and, the soldiers crying out, ‘ fall on, fall on,’ he fell upon the counterſcarp, beat the enemy from it, and three redoubts; which caused them to capitulate, and, the next morning, to surrender the

town, and receive a French garrison; so as the sudden reduction thereof gave marshal **TURENNE** an opportunity afterwards to march and relieve Ardres.

The next place marshal **TURENNE** besieged was Mardyke, taken, in twice eight and forty hours, by the English and French. After the taking whereof, major-general **MORGAN** was settled there, by order of the French king and **OLIVER**, with two-thousand English, and one-thousand French, in order to the beleaguering Dunkirk, the next spring.

The rest of the English were

quartered in Borborch. For the space of four months, there was hardly a week, wherein major-general MORGAN had not two or three alarms by the Spanish army: He answered them all, and never went out of his clothes all the winter, except to change his shirt.

The next spring, marshal TURENNE beleaguered Dunkirk on the Newport-side, and major-general MORGAN on the Mardyke-side, with his six-thousand English, and a brigade of French horse: he made a bridge over the canal, betwixt that and Bergon, that there might be communication betwixt marshal TURENNE's camp and his.

When

When Dunkirk was close invested, marshal TURENNE sent a summons to the governor, the marquis DE LEDA, a great captain, and brave defender of a siege; but, the summons being answered with defiance, marshal TURENNE immediately broke ground, and carried on the approaches on his side, whilst the English did the same on their's; and, it is observable, the English had two miles to march every day, upon relieving their approaches. In this manner the approaches were carried on, both by the French and English, for the space of twelve nights; when the marshal TURENNE had intelligence, that the prince of CONDE, the duke of YORK,

Don JOHN of Austria, and the prince DE LIGNY, were at the head of thirty-thousand horse and foot, with resolution to relieve Dunkirk.

Immediately upon this intelligence, marshal TURENNE, and several noblemen of France, went to the king and cardinal at Mardyke, and acquainted his eminence therewith; and desired his majesty, and his eminence the cardinal, to withdraw their persons into safety, and leave their orders: his majesty answered, that he knew no better place of safety, than at the head of his army; but said it was convenient the cardinal should withdraw

to Calais. Then marshal TURENNE and the noblemen made answer, they could not be satisfied, except his majesty withdrew himself into safety ; which was assented to ; and the king and cardinal, marching to Calais, left open orders with marshal TURENNE, that, if the enemy came on, he should give battle, or raise the siege, as he should be advised by a council of war.

The enemy came to Bruges, and then marshal TURENNE thought it high time to call a council of war, which consisted of eight noblemen, eight lieutenant-generals, and six marshals du camp ; but ne-

versent to ambassador LOCKHART, or major-general MORGAN. The whole sense of the council of war was, that it was great danger to the crown of France, to hazard a battle in that streight country, full of canals and ditches of water; and, several reasons being shewn to that purpose, it ran through the council of war, to raise the siege, if the enemy came on. Within half an hour after the council of war was risen, major-general MORGAN had the result of it in his camp, and went immediately to ambassador LOCKHART †, to know if he heard any thing of it: he said he heard nothing of it; and complained,

† This Gentleman had married CROMWELL's niece.

that he was much afflicted with the stone, gravel, and some other impediments. Major-general MORGAN asked him to go with him the next morning to the head-quarters : he said he would, if he were able.

Next morning, marshal TURENNE sent a nobleman, to ambassador LOCKHART and major-general MORGAN, to desire them to come to a second council of war. Immediately, therefore, ambassador LOCKHART and major-general MORGAN went with the nobleman to marshal TURENNE's camp; and, by that time they came there,

the council of war was ready to sit down in marshal TURENNE's tent.

Marshal TURENNE satisfied the council of war, that he had forgot to send for ambassador LOCKHART and major-general MORGAN to the first council of war, and therefore thought fit to call this, that they might be satisfied; and then put the question, whether, if the enemy, come on, he should make good the siege on the Newport-side, and give them battle; or raise the siege? and required they should give their reasons for either. The marshals du camp ran away with it clearly to

raise the siege, alleging what danger it was to the crown of France, to hazard a battle within so straight a country, full of canals and ditches of water; farther alleging, that, if the enemy came upon the rock, they would cut between marshal TURENNE'S and major-general MORGAN'S camps, and prevent their conjunction. Two of the lieutenant-generals ran along with the marshals du camp, and shewed the same reasons: but major-general MORGAN, finding it was high time to speak, and that otherwise it would go round the board, rose up, and desired, though out of course, that he might declare his mind, in opposition to what the

marshals du camp and the two lieutenant generals had declared. Marshal TURENNE told him he should have freedom to speak his thoughts. Then major-general MORGAN spake, and said, that the reasons, the marshals du camp and the two lieutenant-generals had given for raising the siege, were no reasons; for the streightness of the country was as good for the French and English, as for the enemy: and, whereas they alleged, that, if the enemy came on the bank between Furnes and Dunkirk, they would cut between Marshal TURENNE's and major-general MORGAN's camps; major-general MORGAN replied, it was impossible, for they

could not march upon the bank above eight a-breast ; and farther he alleged, that marshal TURENNE's artillery and small shot would cut them off at pleasure : he added, that that was not the way the enemy could relieve Dunkirk, but that they would make a bridge of boats over the channel, in an hour and half, and cross their army upon the sands of Dunkirk, to offer marshal TURENNE battle.

Farther, major-general MORGAN did allege, what a dishonour it would be to the crown of France to have summoned the city of Dunkirk, and broke ground

before it, and then raise the siege, and run away ; and he desired the council of war would consider, that, if they raised the siege, the alliance with England would be broken, the same hour.

Marshal TURENNE answered, ‘ that, if he thought the enemy ‘ would offer that fair game, he ‘ would maintain the siege on ‘ Newport-side ; and major-gene- ‘ ral MORGAN should march, and ‘ make conjunction with the French ‘ army, and leave Mardyke-side ‘ open.” Upon marshal TU-
RENNE’S reply, major-general MORGAN did rise from the board and, upon his knees, begged a bat-

tle, and said, that he would venture the six-thousand English, every soul. Upon which, marshal TURENNE consulted the noblemen that sat next him; and it was desired, that major-general MORGAN might walk a turn or two without the tent, and he should be called immediately. After he had walked two turns, he was called in: as soon as he came in, marshal TURENNE said, ‘ that he
 ‘ had considered his reasons, and
 ‘ that himself and the council of
 ‘ war resolved to give battle to the
 ‘ enemy, if they came on, and to
 ‘ maintain the siege on Newport-
 ‘ side; and that major-general
 ‘ MORGAN was to make conjun-

'ction with the French army.' Major-general MORGAN then said, that, with God's assistance, we should be able to deal with them.

The very next day, at four in the afternoon, the Spanish army had made a bridge of boats, crossed their army on the sands of Dunkirk, and drew up into battalia, within two miles of marshal TURENNE's lines, before he knew any thing of them. Immediately, all the French horse drew out to face the enemy at a mile's distance; and marshal TURENNE sent immediate orders to major-general MORGAN, to march into his camp, with the six-thousand English,

lish, and the French brigade of horse; which was done accordingly.

The next day, about eight of the clock, marshal TURENNE gave orders to break avenues on both the lines, that the army might march out in battalia. Major-general MORGAN set his soldiers to break avenues for their marching out in battalia likewise. Several officers being with him, as he was looking on his soldiers at work, ambassador LOCKHART comes up, with a white cap on his head, and said to major-general MORGAN, ' You
' see what a condition I am in, I
' am not able to give you any assi-

‘ stance this day ; you are the old-
‘ er soldier, and the greatest part of
‘ the work of this day must lie up-
‘ on your shoulders.’ Upon which
the officers smiled ; and so he bid
‘ God be with us,’ and went away
with the lieutenant-general of the
horse, that was upon our left wing ;
from which time we never saw him,
till we were in pursuit of the enemy.
When the avenues were cleared,
both the French and English army
marched out of the lines towards
the enemy. We were forced to
march up in four lines (for we had
not room enough to wing, for the
canal between Furnes and Dunkirk,
and the sea) till we had marched
above half a mile ; then we came

to a halt on rising hills of sand, and, having more room, took in two of our lines.

Major-general MORGAN, seeing the enemy plain in battalia, said, before the head of the army, ‘see! yonder are the gentlemen you have to trade withal.’ Upon which the whole brigade of English gave a shout of rejoicing, that made a roring eccho betwixt the sea and the canal. Thereupon, the marshal TURENNE came up, with above an hundred noblemen, to know what was the matter and reason of that great shout. Major-general MORGAN told him, it was an usual custom of the red-coats, when

they saw the enemy, to rejoice.

Marshal TURENNE answered, ' they were men of brave resolution and courage.' After which, marshal TURENNE returning to the head of his army, we put on to our march again. At the second halt, the whole brigade of English gave a shout, and cast up their caps into the air, saying, ' they would have better hats before night.' Marshal TURENNE, upon that shout, came up again, with several noblemen and officers of the army, admiring the resolution of the English, at which time we were within three quarters of a mile of the enemy in battalia. Marshal Tu-

R E N N E desired major-general MORGAN, that, at the next halt, he would keep even front with the French, for, says he, ‘ I do intend
 ‘ to halt at some distance, that we
 ‘ may see how the enemy is drawn
 ‘ up, and take our advantage accordingly.’ Major-general MORGAN demanded of his excellency,
 ‘ whether he would shock the
 ‘ whole army at one dash, or try
 ‘ one wing first?’ marshal T U - R E N N E’s reply was, ‘ that, as to
 ‘ that question, he could not resolve
 ‘ him yet, till he came nearer the
 ‘ enemy.’ Major-general MORGAN desired the marshal, not to let him languish for orders, saying, ‘ that
 ‘ oftentimes opportunities are lost,

' for want of orders in due time.' Marshal TURENNE said, he would either come himself and give orders, or send a lieutenant-general; and so marshal TURENNE parted, and went to the head of his army. In the mean time, major-general MORGAN gave orders to the colonels and leading officers, to have a special care, that, when the French came to a halt, they keep even front with them; and farther told them, if they could not observe the French, they should take notice when he lifted up his hat (for he marched still above three-score before the center of the bodies :) but, when the French came to halt, it so happened, that the

English pressed upon their leading-officers, so that they came up under the shot of the enemy : but, when they saw that major-general MORGAN was in a passion, they put themselves to a stand. Major-general MORGAN could soon have remedied their forwardness, but he was resolved he would not lose one foot of ground he had advanced, but would hold it as long as he could. We were so near the enemy, the soldiers fell into great friendship, one asking, is such an officer in your army? another, is such a soldier in yours? and this passed on both sides. Major-general MORGAN endured this friendship for a little while, and then came up to the center of

the bodies, and demanded, how long that friendship would continue? and told them further, that, for any thing they knew, they would be cutting one another's throats, within a minute of an hour. The whole brigade answered, their friendship should continue no longer than he pleased. Then major-general MORGAN bid them tell the enemy, no more friendship: prepare your buff-coats and scarfs, for we will be with you sooner than you expect us. Immediately after the friendship was broke, the enemy poured a volley of shot into one of our battalions, wounded three or four, and one dropped. The major-general immediately

sent the adjutant-general to marshal TURENNE for orders, whether he should charge the enemy's right wing, or whether marshal TURENNE would engage the enemy's left wing, and advised the adjutant-general not to stay, but to acquaint marshal TURENNE, that we were under the enemy's shot, and had received some prejudice already; but there was no return of the adjutant-general, nor orders. By and by the enemy poured in another volley of shot into another of our battalions, and wounded two or three. Major-general MORGAN, observing the enemy mending faults, and opening the intervals of the foot, to bring horse in, which would

have made our work more difficult, called all the colonels and officers of the field together, before the center of the bodies, and told them, he had sent the adjutant-general for orders, but, when he saw there was no hope of orders, he told them, if they would concur with him, he would immediately charge the enemy's right wing: their answer was, 'they were ready whenever he gave orders.' He told them, he would try the right wing with the blue regiment, and the four-hundred firelocks, which were in the interval of the French horse; and wished all the field-officers to be ready at their several posts. Major-general MORGAN gave orders,

that the other five regiments should not move from their ground, except they saw the blue regiment, the white, and the four-hundred firelocks shocked the enemy's right wing off of their ground, and, farther, shewed the several colonels what colours they were to charge, and told them moreover, ' that, if ' he was not knocked on the head, ' he would come to them.' In like manner, as fast as he could, he admonished the whole brigade, and told them, they were to look in the face of an enemy who had violated, and endeavoured to take away their reputation, and that they had no other way, but to fight it out to the last man, or to be kill-

ed, taken prisoners, or drowned ; and farther, that the honour of England did depend much upon their gallantry and resolution that day.

The enemy's wing was posted on a sandy hill, and had cast the sand breast-high before them : then major-general MORGAN did order the blue regiment, and the four-hundred firelocks, to advance to the charge. In the mean time major-general MORGAN, knowing the enemy would all bend upon them that did advance, removed the white regiment more to the right, that it might be in the flank of them.

them, by that time the blue regiment was got within push of pike.

His royal highness the duke of YORK, with a select party of horse, had got into the blue regiment, by that time the white came in, and exposed his person to great danger: but we knew no body at that time. Immediately the enemy were clear shocked off of their ground, and the English colours flying over their heads, the strongest officers and soldiers clubbing them down. Major-general MORGAN, when he saw this opportunity, stepped to the other five regiments, which were within six score of him, and ordered them to advance, and charge

immediately : but, when they came within ten pikes length, the enemy, perceiving they were not able to endure our charge, shaked their hats, held up their handkerchiefs, and called for quarter ; but the red-coats cried aloud, they had no leisure for quarter. Whereupon the enemy faced about, and would not endure our charge, but fell to run, having the English colours over their heads, and the strongest soldiers and officers clubbing them down, so that the six-thousand English carried ten or twelve-thousand horse and foot before them. The French army was about musquet-shot in the rear of us, where they came to halt, and never mov-

ed off of their ground. The rest of the Spanish army, seeing the right wing carried away, and the English colours flying over their heads, wheeled about in as good order as they could, so that we had the whole Spanish army before us; and major-general MORGAN called out to the colonels, To the right as much as you can, that so we might have all the enemy's army under the English colours. The six-thousand English carried all the Spanish army, as far as from Westminster-abbey to Paul's Church-yard, before ever a Frenchman came in, on either wing of us; but then at last we could perceive the French horse come pouring on each wing, with much

gallantry; but they never struck one stroke, only carried prisoners back to the camp. Neither did we ever see the ambassador LOCKHART, till we were in pursuit of the enemy; and then we could see him amongst us very brisk, without his white cap on his head, and neither troubled with gravel or stone. When we were at the end of the pursuit, Marshal TURENNE, and above a hundred officers of the army, came up to us, quitted their horses, embraced the officers, and said, they never saw a more glorious action in their lives, and that they were so transported with the sight of it, that they had no power to move, or do any thing. And this

high compliment we had for our pains. In a word, the French army did not strike one stroke in the battle of Dunkirk, only the six-thousand English. After we had done pursuing the enemy, major-general MORGAN rallied his forces, and marched over the sands where he had shocked them at first, to see what slaughter there was made. But ambassador LOCKHART went into the camp as fast as he could, to write his letters for England, of what great service he had done, which was just nothing. Marshal TURENNE and major-general MORGAN brought the armies close to invest Dunkirk again, and to carry on the approaches. The mar-

quis DE LEDA happened to be in the counterſcarp, and received an accidental ſhot, whereof he died; and the whole garifon, being diſcouraged at his death, came to capitulate in few days; ſo the town was ſurrendered, and ambaffador LOCKHART marched into it with two regiments of Engliſh for a garifon; but major-general MORGAN kept the field, with marſhal TURENNE, with his other four regiments of Engliſh.

The next ſiege was Bergen St. Winock, fix miles from Dunkirk, which marſhal TURENNE beleaguered with the French army, and the four regiments of Engliſh; and,

in four or five days siege, Bergen St. Winock was taken upon capitulation. Marshal TURENNE did rest the army for two days after, and then resolved to march through the heart of Flanders, and take what towns he could, that campaign.

The next town we took was Furnes, the next Menin, after that Oudenard ; and, in a word, eight towns, besides Dunkirk and Ypres ; for, so soon as the red-coats came near the counterscarp, there was nothing but a capitulation, and a surrender presently : all the towns we took were towns of strength.

The last siege we made was before the city of Ypres, where the prince DE LIGNY had cast himself in before, for the defence of that city, with two-thousand five-hundred horse and dragoons: besides, there were in the city four-thousand burghers, all proper young men, under their arms, so that the garison did consist of six-thousand five-hundred men. Marshal TURENNE sent in a summons, which was answered with a defiance: then marshal TURENNE broke ground, and carried on two approaches towards the counterescarp: major-general MORGAN went into the approaches every night, for fear of any miscarriage by the English, and

came out of the approaches at sun-rising to take his rest, for then the soldiers had done working. The fourth morning, major-general MORGAN went to take his rest in his tent, but, within half an hour afterwards, marshal TURENNE sent a nobleman to him, to desire him to come to speak with him. When the major-general came, there were above a hundred noblemen and officers of the army walking about his tent. And his gentlemen had decked a room for his excellency with his sumpter-cloths, in which homely place there were about twenty officers of the army with him; but, as soon as major-general MORGAN came, marshal

TURENNE desired all of them to retire, for he had something to communicate to the major-general. The room was immediately cleared, and marshal TURENNE turned the gentlemen of his chamber out, and shut the door himself. When this was done, he desired the major-general to sit down by him, and the first news that he spake of, was, that he had certain intelligence, that the prince of CONDE and Don JOHN of Austria were at the head of eleven-thousand horse, and four-thousand foot, within three leagues of his camp, and resolved to break through one of our quarters, to relieve the city of Ypres; and therefore he desired major-general MOR-

GAN, to have all the English under their arms every night at sunset, and the French army should be so likewise. Major-general MORGAN replied, and said, ' that ' the prince of CONDE and Don ' JOHN of Austria were great captains, and that they might dodge ' with marshal TURENNE to fatigue his army.' The major-general farther said, ' that, if he did ' keep the army three nights to ' that hard shift, they would not ' care who did knock them on the ' head.' Marshal TURENNE replied, ' we must do it, and surmount all difficulty.' The major-general desired to know of his excellency, whether he was cer-

tain the enemy was so near him ; he answered, he had two spies came just from them. Then major-general MORGAN told him, his condition was somewhat desperate, and said, that a desperate disease must have a desperate cure. His excellency asked, what he meant? major-general MORGAN did offer him, to attempt the counterscarp upon an assault, and so put all things out of doubt with expedition. The major-general had no sooner said this, but marshal TURKENNE joined his hands, and looked up through the boards towards the heavens, and said, ‘ did ever my master, the king of France, or the king of Spain, attempt

‘tempt a counterescarp upon an as-
 ‘fault, where there were three
 ‘half-moons covered with cannon,
 ‘and the ramparts of the town play-
 ‘ing point-blank into the counter-
 ‘escarp :’ farther he said, ‘what will
 ‘the king my master think of me,
 ‘if I expose his army to these ha-
 ‘zards?’ And he rose up, and fell
 into a passion, stamping with his
 feet, and shaking his locks, and
 grinning with his teeth; he said,
 major-general MORGAN had made
 him mad. But, by degrees, he
 cooled, and asked the major-gene-
 ral, whether he would stay to din-
 ner with him: but the major-general
 begged his pardon, for he had ap-
 pointed some of the officers to eat

a piece of beef at his tent that day. His excellency asked him, if he would meet him at two of the clock, at the opening of the approaches? The major-general said, he would be punctual; but desired he would bring none of his train with him (for it was usually a hundred noblemen with their feathers and ribbands) because, if he did, he would have no opportunity, to take a view of the counterescarp; for the enemy would discover them, and fire incessantly. His excellency said, he would bring none, but two or three of the lieutenant generals. Major-general MORGAN was at the place appointed a quarter of an hour before his excellency, and then

his excellency came, with eight noblemen, and three lieutenant-generals, and took a place to view the counterscarp: after he had looked a considerable time upon it, he turned about, and looked upon the noblemen and lieutenant-generals, and said, ‘ I do not know what to
 ‘ say to you; here is major-general
 ‘ MORGAN has put me out of my
 ‘ wits, for he would have me at-
 ‘ tempt yonder counterscarp upon
 ‘ an assault.’ None of the noblemen
 or lieutenants made any reply to him, but count SCHOMBERG, saying, ‘ my lord, I think major-general MORGAN would offer no-
 ‘ thing to your lordship but what
 ‘ he thinks feasible, and he knows

‘ he has good fighting men.’ Upon this marshal TURENNE asked major-general MORGAN, how many English he would venture? the major-general said, that he would venture six-hundred common men, besides officers, and fifty pioneers. Marshal TURENNE said, that six-hundred of monsieur LA FERTE’s army, and fifty pioneers, and six hundred of his own army, and fifty pioneers more, would make better than two thousand men: major-general MORGAN replied, ‘ they were abundance to carry it, with God’s assistance.’ Then his excellency said he would acquaint the king and his eminence, that major-general Mor-

GAN had put him upon that desperate design: major-general MORGAN desired his pardon, for it was in his power to attempt it, or not to attempt it: but, in the close, marshal TURENNE said to the major-general, that he must fall into monsieur LA FERTE's approaches, and that he should take the one half of monsieur LA FERTE's men, and that he would take the other half into his own approaches. Major-general MORGAN begged his pardon, and said, he desired to fall on with the English intire by themselves, without intermingling them. Marshal TURENNE replied, he must fall on, and cut off one of the approaches:

the major-general replied, that he would fall on in the plain between both approaches. His excellency said, that he would never be able to endure their firing, but that they would kill half his men, before he could come to the counter-scarp; the major-general said, that he had an invention, that the enemy should not perceive him, till he had his hands upon the stockadoes. Next, his excellency said, for the signal, there shall be a captain of monsieur LA FERTE's, with twenty firelocks, shall leap upon the point, and cry, *Sa sa vive le roy de France*; and, upon that noise, all were to fall on together. But major-general MORGAN opposed

that signal, saying, the enemy would thereby be alarmed, and then he should hardly endure their firing. His excellency replied then, that he would give no signal at all, but the major-general should give it, and he would not be persuaded otherwise. Then the major-general desired his excellency, that he would give orders to them in the approaches, to keep themselves in readiness against sun-set, for, at the shutting of the night, he would fall on: he likewise desired his excellency, that he would order a major out of his own approaches, and another out of monsieur LA FERTE's approaches, to stand by him; and, when he should be ready

to fall on, he would dispatch the two majors into each of the approaches, that they might be ready to leap out, when the major-general passed between the two approaches, with the commanded English. Just at sun-set, marshal TURENNE came himself, and told the major-general, he might fall on when he saw his own time. The major-general replied, he would fall on just at the setting of the night, and when the dusk of the evening came on. The major-general made the English stand to their arms, and divided them into bodies; a captain at the head of the pioneers, and the major-general and a colonel, at the head of the two batta-

lions ; he ordered the two battalions, and the pioneers, each man to take up a long fascine upon their musquets and pikes, and then they were three small groves of wood. Immediately the major-general commanded the two majors to go to their approaches, and that they should leap out, so soon as they should see the major-general march between their approaches. The major-general did order the two battalions, when they came within threescore of the stockadoes, to slip their fascines, and fall on. But so it happened, that the French never moved out of their approaches, till such time as major-general MORGAN had overpowered the e-

nemy. When the pioneers came within sight of the stockadoes, they slipped the fascines down, and fell on; the major-general and the other two battalions were close to them, and, when the soldiers began to lay their hands on the stockadoes, they tore them down for the length of six score, and leaped pell-mell into the counterescarp amongst the enemy; abundance of the enemy were drowned in the moat, and many taken prisoners, with two German princes, and the counterescarp cleared; the French were in their approaches all this time; then the English fell on upon the half-moons, and immediately the red-coats were on the top of them,

throwing the enemy into the moat, and turning the cannon upon the town; thus the two half-moons were speedily taken: after the manning of the half-moons, he did rally all the English, with intention to lodge them upon the counter-scarp, that he might be free of the enemy's shot the next morning; and they left the other half-moon for marshal TURENNE's party, which was even before their approaches.

Then the French fell on upon the other half-moon, but were beaten off. The major-general considered, that that half-moon would gall him in the day-time, and there-

fore did speak to the officers and soldiers, that it was best to give them a little help; the red-coats cried, 'Shall we fall on in order, or happy-go-lucky?' The major-general said, In the name of God, at it happy-go-lucky; and immediately the redcoats fell on, and were on the top of it, knocking the enemy down, and casting them into the moat. When this work was done, the major-general lodged the English on the counterscarp; they were no sooner lodged, but marshal TURENNE scrambled over the ditches, to find out the major-general; and, when he met with him, he was much troubled the French did no better, for indeed they

MAJOR-GENERAL

they did just nothing. cellency asked the major to go to his approaches to himself; but the major-general begged his pardon, and said, he would not stir from his post, till he heard a drum beat a parley, and saw a white flag over the walls. Upon that, marshal TURENNE laughed and smiled, and said, they would not be at that pass in six days, and then went to his approaches, and sent the major-general three or four dozen bottles of rare wine, with several dishes of cold meats and sweet-meats. Within two hours after sun-rising, a drum beat a parley, and a white flag was seen over the walls. The major-general ordered

MEMOIRS OF

with a file of musque-
go and receive the drum-
and to blindfold him, and car-
him strait to marshal TURENNE
in his approaches. Marshal TU-
RENNE came immediately with
the drummer's message to the ma-
jor-general, and was much trou-
bled he would not receive the mes-
sage before it came to him. The
major-general replied, that that was
very improper, his excellency be-
ing upon the place. The message
was to this effect, ' that, whereas
' his excellency had offered them
' honourable terms in his summons,
' they were now willing to accept
' of them, provided they might
' have their charter, and the privi-

‘leges of the city preserved: that
‘they had appointed four of their
‘commissioners, to treat farther
‘with four commissioners from his
‘excellency.’ Marshal TURENNE
was pleased to ask the major-general, whether he would be one of the commissioners; but the major-general begged his pardon, and desired that he might abide at his post, till such time as the city was surrendered up. Immediately then his excellency sent for count SCHOMBERG, and three other commissioners, and gave them instructions, how to treat with the four commissioners from the enemy. Just as marshal TURENNE was giving the commissioners instructions, major-

general MORGAN said, that the enemy were hungry, so that they would eat any meat they could have; whereupon his excellency smiled, and shortened their instructions, and sent them away. Within half an hour, the commissioners had concluded, that they should have their city charter preserved, and that they were to receive a French garrison in, and the prince DE LIGNY was to march out with all his forces next morning, at nine of the clock, with one piece of cannon, colours flying, bullet in mouth, and a match lighted at both ends, and to have a convoy to conduct him into his own territories. Marshal TURENNE was, in the morning

betimes, with several noblemen and officers of the army, and major-general MORGAN attending near the gate for the prince DE LIGNY's coming out. The prince, having notice that marshal TURENNE was there, came out of his coach. Marshal TURENNE, being alighted off from his horse, and the major-general MORGAN, at both their meeting there was a great acclamation, and embracing one another. After a little time, marshal TURENNE told the prince, he very much admired, that he would expose his person to a garison before a conquering army: the prince DE LIGNY replied, that, if marshal TURENNE had left his English in

England, he durst have expos'd his person into the weakest garison the king of Spain had in Flanders; and so they parted, and his excellency march'd into the town with a French garison, and the major-general with him. So soon as the garison was settled, marshal TURRENNE writ his letters to the French king, and his eminence the cardinal, how that the city of Ypres was reduced to the obedience of his majesty, and that he was possess'd of it; and that major-general MORGAN was instrumental in that service, and that the English did wonders; and sent the intendant of the army with his letters to the king and cardinal. Mon-

fieur TALLON, the intendant, returned back from the king and cardinal to the army within eight days, and brought a compliment to major-general MORGAN, that the king and his eminence the cardinal did expect to see him at Paris, when he came to his winter quarters, where there would be a cupboard of plate to attend him. Major-general MORGAN, instead of going for his cupboard of plate, went for England, and his majesty of France had never the kindness to send him his cupboard of plate. So that this is the reward that major-general MORGAN hath had from the French king for all his service in France and Flanders.

Killed at the Battle of Dunkirk,

Lieutenant-colonel F E N W I C,
two captains, one lieutenant, two
ensigns, two serjeants, thirty-two
soldiers; and about twenty wound-
ed.

Killed at the Storming of Ypres,

One captain, one serjeant, eight
private soldiers, about twenty-five
officers of thirty five; and about six
soldiers slightly wounded, after
they were lodged upon the coun-
terscarp; Sir THOMAS MORGAN
himself slightly hurt, by a shot in
the calf of his leg.

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